Alderman John H. Brady has been summened to appear before the Grand Jury to-day, to testify in regard to the late attempt to bribe him.

Bull's HEAD .- The number of cattle reported yes terday at Buil's Head was about 2,600, which was full as many as were in the yards last Tuesday, but the average quality was very much below last week, and owing to a great starcity of each fat bullocks as our best retail butchers require, the price of that quality was advanced equal to had a cent a pound. Some of the buyers declared the advance equal to a whole cent, but we think them mistaken, for the very best drove of eattle in the yards sold at only 10%, net a pound, which was just half a cent advance. The price of all gradee below the first, ranging from 7 to 9 cents a pound, is no higher than it was last week, and the sales resterday were anything but lively, and the number sold not large, so that there will be a good supply in market to day, particularly as some two or three hundred were expected to arrive this morning, which will make the total number for the week as large this week as last, but net of so great a weight nor so good a quality, which will make the average price about the same. The weather yesterday was delightful for out door transactions, though a little too warm for the wholesale butchers, who were not disposed to operate freely. If the same feeling continues through to-day, the report of the market will not show a very favor able prospect for the drovers, except those of neat, first quality cattle.

The sternboat Isaac Newton left her dock, Pier No. 15 North River, at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, for Albany, being the first boat of the season.

THE MURDER ON THE FRIGATE BROOKLYN .- Yesterday afternoon Officer Murray, of the First Precinct, arrested William Anderson, a sailor, on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of George Ritter, on board-of the United States Frigate Brooklyn, some time ago. The prisoner was detained at the Station House until evening, when the officer started with him in a ferry-boat for Quarantine, in order to deliver him to the authorities of Richmond County. When a short distance from the slip, Anderson jumped overboard and swam ashore, all attempts on the part of the officer to rescue him proving unavailing.

LACUOR DEALERS SOCIETY .- The election for offieers of this association for the ensuing year took place yesterday at No. 160 Hester street; the polls being open from 9 a. m. until 41 p. m. At 71 o'clock in the evening, the society met in the same building when the result was announced as follows:

President—Philip W. Engs. Vice-Fresident—Alexander M. Mathews. Treasurer—Richard French. Recording Secretary—Gustavous A. Ratz. Finaucial Secretary—D. S. Paige. Trustees—N. R. Bunce, F. Ryan, John Hoeft. Finance Committee—Andrew Clark, John Merchant, and Wm. Van Name. Sergeautat-Arms—David P. McBrien.

TRIAL OF FIRE ESCAPES.-Yesterday afternoon about twenty members of the Society of Turners, un der direction of Dr. Gaerdner, teacher of gymnastics, gave an exhibition of a fire escape at Turners' Hall in Orchard street, and the trial clearly demonstrated to the andience present that any regularly organized body of men, with the apparatus at hand, could save the fives of people in burning buildings under the most scrious disadvantages. Each man had strapped about his waist a broad band, to which was attached, at the side, a coil of rope 50 or more feet in length.

By means of light oak ladders, twelve feet in length,

at the end of which was a large hook, the men ascended from story to story, until they reached the top floor. Upon reaching the first floor, the ladder was drawn up and hooked over the sill of the window above, and so on to the top. Four men ascended upon each ladder. Reaching the top floor, a rope was lowered, and a long canvas tube, similar to that exhibited in the Park a few days ago, hauled up and fastened in the window. Through this tube fifteen persons descended in a short time, and were landed one after the other safely in the street.

After saving every person in the building the men lowered their apparatus, and then attaching their rope to the window sill slid down thereon to the walk. A "Italian ladder" was next produced, and found equally efficacious with the other. This admirable contrivance consists of a number of short lengths of ladder, each provided with iron sockets or notches at the ends of the side pieces for the purpose of fitting them together to make a ladder of any desired length. The first section is provided with wheels at the upper end, so that, as each new piece is attached below, these rollers, resting against the wall, make the matter of raising an easy task. The sections are not more than three feet in length, and the whole apparatus is conseonently very portable. In about three minutes a lad der over 50 feet in length was joined and raised.

In cases where outpouring flames from the lower windows would prevent the men from ascending by the hadders, a large canvas is held stretched out at the foot of the building, into which persons might jump from a great hight without sustaining personal harm—a fact which was fully demonstrated in our presence. The Turners have invited the Common Council to appoint a day and name some place at which they may give a public exhibition of their life-saving apparatus.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY .- The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held last evening in the Lecture Room, corner of Second avenue and Eleventh street. The Hall was crowded; many were compelled to stand through the meeting. The Rev. Dr. De Witt filled the chair. The usual routine business was transacted, and the Rev. Judson H. Hop. king read a paper on the History of Witchcraft in America, recounting all the laws of the several States on the subject, with their modifications, and many of the cases which occurred under them. They were interesting, but are all matters of history. Resolutions of respect for the memory of Macaulay were passed, after remarks upon them by the Rev. Dr. Osgood.

MILITARY. - Last evening an election for Lieut. Col. of the 71st Regiment came off at the armory in Centre Market. Col. Vosburg occupied the chair, and nearly all the commissioned officers were present. On the first ballot Major G. W. B. Tompkins was elected, he receiving 15 motes to 14 cast for Capt. A. P. Hinman of Co. H. The election took many by surprise, but seemed to give general satisfaction, as the new Lieut. Colenel is a well qualified officer, and likely to prove a useful member of the staff.

Pers in Ridge Street.-Last night a fire broke out in the frame stable No. 88 Ridge street, owned by Mrs. Moere, and occupied by cartmen, whose horses were got out safely. The building was slightly dam-

STREET CONTRACTS .-- The following contracts were

awarded on Friday last:

Bes visiting and grading Farty-third street, from Second avenue to Thi. d avenue, to Hugh Humes, at \$15,905; time, 12 months; surreites, John B. Morrell and James Hume. There were nine bids, of which the bighest was \$15,695. Five of the bids were

hide, of which has highest was \$10,450. Fire on his alike.

Regulat tag, grading, setting carb and gutter atomes, and flagging four fact while, in Fifty miniharizate, between Fourth and Seventh avenues, to Fatrick Lynch, at \$13,500 inc, it months; sureties, Yimothy De novan and Andrew Leary. There were ten bids.

Flagging ar d reflegging, setting and resetting carb and gutter stones in Fo. sty-fith street, from Ninh to Lieventh avenue, where necessary, to Terrence Kosm at \$21,601; time 60 days; sureties, James Moore and Andrew Leary. There were nine

Biele.

Regulating and greding First avenue, from One-hundred-and-niath to Cope-hun afred and-twenty-third street, to Cornelius Smith at \$16,185; time, 9 months; species, Hartlett Smith and Andrew Kerrigan. There were six bids, and the highest was \$26,166. #26,166.

Regulating Filtieth street from Fourth to Lexington (avenue to Mehsel Rontt, at a 1,012 23; time 3 months; sureties, Alexander Brandon and Tim othy Domovan.

MUSICAL HIGHWAY MEN-TWO BROTHERS " ON THE MUSICAL HIGHWAY MEN—TWO BROTHERS "ON THE ROAD."—Early on Thesday morning, John G. Gaffaey of No 44 Wastastizet, and two or three companions, were in the sa isons the corner of Canal, and Sullivan streets, enjoying their oyster stews, when two color, of men, manned Upton Murray and John W. Balley, entered the place, together with two white John W. Balley, entered the place, together with two white with him, and played a number of tunes for the amusements of with him, and played a number of tunes for the amusements of with him, and played a number of tunes for the amusements of the flavors. This musical and terp, schorean entertainment so charpaed the heart of Caffaey, that he invited the variegated performers to indulge in a whisty-this at h's expense. Having parformers to indulge in a whisty-this at h's expense. Having parformers to indulge in a whisty-this at h's expense. Having parformers to indulge in a whisty-this at h's expense. Having particles of the cutteriar beverage, the musical and bivalvular feast taken of the cutteriar beverage, the musical and bivalvular feast taken of the cutteriar beverage, the musical and bivalvular feast taken of the cutteriar beverage, the musical and bivalvular feast taken of the cutteriar beverage, the musical and bivalvular feast taken of the cutteriar beverage.

constitued, Gaffaey was improdent enough to display a roll of bills amounting to \$78, which are replaced in his inside coat packet. On taking his departant from the asy and feature scene the memore department was followed by the musician. When outside of the salcon, Ar acron asiand Gaffaey by the threat and held him fast, while Now and shoped with the plunder. Gaffaey acceeded in detailing and the plunder, and shoped with the plunder. Gaffaey acceeded in detailing a Anderson, and styling the alarm, officers van Burren and Fr. rents of the Eighth Precinct, gave chast to the other high saymen. After dedging through various atments, and running, arrough one or two sloons, the officers family came up with ac thieves, and succeeded in taking them into castoly. Gefarey fully identiced there, and they were looked up in the Station-House for fithe night. On being taken before Justice Ouschenbush yesterday morning, the accused were committed for examination.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE .- At auction, March 6, by

	2 houses and lots, Nos. 174 and 176 9th-st., near 3d-av., to- gether, 50.2x31 5 and 87.2	15.00
ł	1 lot a. c. cor. 9th at and 2d av . 26.10x89	5,200
	1 house and lot, No. 5 Martin Terrace (East 30th-st.), 18.9	6.000
İ	l lot s. e. cor 5th-av and 83d-st., 27.2x110	7,907 6,000
١	1 lot adjoining on 83d-st., 25x102.2	2,90
ı	1 lot adjoining, 25x102.2	2,650

hanging clothes upon the roof of the building No. 107 Green-wich street, became dizzy and fell to the sidewalk, and was almost instantly killed. Her skull was fractured, and her body much contract.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

TENEMENT GRAVES-ALLEGED COFFIN SPECULA-Tions.—A trial took place yesterday afternoon before Justice Stanton and a Jury, at Henkle's lager-beer saloon, No. 144 Newark avenue, Jersey City, at which there were some revelations as to the manner in which speculations are carried on in the interment of the dead, and a small plot of ground is made to yield large reve-

nues by a system of tenement graves.

In September last, a German named Christian Yost, residing at No. 76 Newark avenue, lost a little daughter about three years of age. He called upon Mr. Edter about three years of age. He called apon Mr. Edward Hope, jr., and ordered a mahogany ceffin, not, however, to be a costly one, and also engaged of him a grave at the New-York Bay Cemetery. The child was duly buried, and the grave filled up as is usual. Some fear months afterward Yost, in conversation with one of his friends named John Falkner, who had just lost a child, was surprised to learn that the numbers of this grave were the same (728). They are

Some four months alterward rost, in conversation with one of his friends named John Falkner, who had just lost a child, was surprised to learn that the numbers of their graves were the same [728]. They accordingly determined to investigate the matter, and on the following day proceeded to the Cemetery and cansed the grave to be opened. Two small coffins were removed, and the following two contained the bodies of Yost's and Falkner's children. Beneath these they were informed that there were two or three more coffins. The men, feeling greatly aggrieved, removed the remains of their children to another Cemetery. Mr. Yost also claimed that he had purchased a mahograny coffin, and that the one in which he found his child's remains was a whitewood coffin.

The action yesterday was brought by Mr. Yost to recover \$100 damager, alleged to have been sustained in consequence of Mr. Hope having sold to him a grave which was also used for the interment of others. Mr. William H. Jelliffe acted as counsel for the plaintiff, and in bis opening proposed to prove what is stated in substance as above. Mr. Wakeman conducted the case on the part of the defendant, Mr. Hope. The following is the testimony:

Christian Yost, being swern—I reside at No. 76 Newark svence, and know Mr. Edge, who is an undersker; I lost a little girl years and 11 months old on the 14th of last September; on the morning effer! went ever to Mr. Hope's and told him! wanted a coffin, not a cemmon one; he sent one over and nothing was said about the price; it looked like a nice one but! did not notice whether it was mahogany or not; the grave in which so buried my child was about six feet deep; I remained until it was all filled; it was about a months afterward that I first learned that another endld had been buried in my grave; the next day after! I earned this, Felkace and anyaciff went up to the Cemetery and found the grave open to the depth of shout 5 feet, and the coffin was covered colly about two inches with earth; we spoke to the Superintendent about i

Yost's child was buried was No. 728, in the 15th row; this is in the common or stranger's graves, where they did not give exclusive rights for burial; Mr. Nost had not the right to excit a stone, as the company surrender no rights, and that persons could only have the privilege to depend a body in the grave; witness said that they dig their graves from seven to eight feet deep, and charge for interment in them from \$3 to \$4\$ Mr. Hope paid \$4\$ for the interment. The rules of the company require that undertakers shall mention to applicants on what terms bodies are received; a \$7 grave entities a person to a deed; witness opened the grave, and, after removing two coffins, came down to that of Mr. Yost's in thought from the appearance that it was not, but upon being opened he identified it a his child; witness cut a piece from the coffin and found it to be whitewood.

John Falkner textified that he resides at No. 233 Newark avenue, and was acquained with Mr. Yost and Mr. Hope; he purchased a grave at the New-York Bay Cemetery, which was numbered 726, the same as that of Mr. Yost's; they removed the children together; Yost's coffin was white-wood; witness found his child's remarks the fourth one from the top; when they called mon Mr. Hope, he said he would swear that Yost had a maheyany coffin; Hope tried to settle the matter, and witness offered to take \$10, the amount he paid for the interment; Hope requested witness to see Yost, and try and prevail upon him to active also, but he refused.

Mr. Wood, on being recalled, said that the coffin was a common whitewood one, stained; they were in the habit of closing the graves to satisfy the feelings of the families, but if they leave before the grave is filled then they proved on further with it; the witness said there was no possible chance for coffins to be exchanged in the cemetery.

Phillip Besty and John Ginder testified that they each had a child buried at this cemetery, so which he paid \$850 for an exclusive grave, with privilege to erect head-stone, etc.

Mr. Wa

the Jersey City Cemetery, for which he paid \$5.20 for an exclusive grave, with privilege to erect head-stone, etc.

Mr. Wakeman opened the case for the defense, and proposed to show that the custom prevailed in nearly all the cemeteries of interring a number of hodies in one grave, and that Mr. Hope had done nothing unusual in the matter.

Testimony of Mr. Hope.—I have known Mr. Yost for three years previous to the time he came for a coffin for his child to be buried, be came in and said he wanted a plain mabogany coffin; I saked him if he wanted it with a deed or merely with a right of burial; he said he wanted the right; I cold him what undertakers term a plain mahogany coffin; I always ask persons if they want a full lot, deed, or right of burial; he would have had to pay \$7 for a grave with a deed, whereas he only paid \$4; I offered to p and take up the body in order to satile the question about the coffin; but he refused; I never offered him \$100 cr any money to rettle the matter; I have been in the business eight years, and have always been in the habit of burying in this manner; they do the same at St. Peter's Cemetery, and at the Jersey City Cemetery.

Mr. George T. Bradley, Register for the New-York Bay Cemetery, stated the regulations as to the prices for graves, at prices less than \$7, the Company merely give the right of burial; this custom prevalls in all or nearly all of the cemeterles, inchad understood that the same custom was followed in Calvary Cemetery, but did not know of his own knowledge that it was enstemney in any other than the New York Bay Cemetery.

Mr. Hope on being recalled testified the coffin was made of Baywood," commonly termed "plain mahogany."

Counsel occupied nearly two hours in summing up.

Counsel occupied nearly two hours in summing up, and the case went to the Jury at 7 o'clock. At 10 o'clock they had not come in, and it was the impression that they would not agree. The trial has created a great deal of interest, and a large number of persons were present. were present.

TOWN ELECTIONS.

LEWIS COUNTY.

DEMOCRATS.

Greig.......Francis Seger. Oscools.....William Row
High Market. Clarles Planmer. Watson......Peter Kirley.
Lewis........Orson Jenks. West Turin..S. C. Thomps
Montague....J. M. Gardner.

INDEPENDENT.

Croghan.....Patrick Sweetman.

THE EXECUTION OF STEVENS .- At the request of the THE EXECUTION OF STEVENS.—At the request of the friends of Aaron Dwight Stevens, our townsman, Col. John T. Wait, visited Richmond, Virginia, to endeavor if possible to have the executive authority of the Statschange the punishment of Stevens from death to imprisonment for life. The mission, we understand, was a fruitless one—the evidence, as it is there claimed, tending to show that Stevens was one of the most guilty parties in that atrocious foray. Col. Wait bears strong testimony to the courteous attention that he received from Gov. Letcher, and his willingness to hear anything that could be said in behalf of the criminal.

[Netwich (Conn.) Aurors, March 2,

FROM WASHINGTON.

MR. COVODE'S INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE! MR. HOARD'S RESOLUTION.

Frem a Special Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, March 5, 1860. THE TRIBUNE has probably published, ere this, the resolution effered in the House to day, by Mr. Covode, to inquire into the uses and abuses of Executive patronage, in controling the elections, and influencing legislation, and managing the politics of the country generally. The rules were suspended under a two thirds vote, to let in the resolution, despite the vituperative ebulition of Mr. Ashmore mentary law and gentlemanly propriety, got up quite a little row in "J. B'a" behalf. We hope this matter will be probed to the bettem; for, this is one of that sort of things upon which nothing should be said er done, unless it is well said and

thoroughly done.

It will be recollected that two years ago, when the Lecompton battle was at its hight, Mr. Hoard of New-York offered a resolution in the House upon this subject of Executive influence and patronage which created a furor of excitement. It was bold which created a furor of exchement. It was bold-ly charged at that time, even in *The Richmond Ex-*quirer, and other Democratic journals, that the President would carry the Lecompton bill through the Lower House of Congress by the potency of his patronage; and, with these newspaper statements for his premises, Mr. Hoard proposed to inquire inte their truth. But, having submitted his resolution their truth. But, having submitted his resolution as a question of "privilege," and it being held by Mr. Speaker Orr not to be a privileged question, it received the go-by. Determined not to be thus buffled—for Mr. Hoard is a man not easily diverted from his purpose—he offered the resolution again, at a later day, this time, through newspaper report, mixing the name of poor old Mr. Burns, a member from Ohio, in the affair, whom, it was stated, was to receive the appointment of U. S. Marshal as the consideration for his vote in favor of Lecompton. The Democracy in the House were unusually turbulent and impudent, challenged investigation, denounced Mr. Hoard as a libeler of the virtuous Pecksiff who tenanted the Executive mansion, poor old Burns himself stammering out a feeble defiance, and moving a substitute for Hoard's resolution. Not to be caught thus, Hoard promptly accepted the substitute; whereupon some Democrat moved to table this very substitute, the offspring of Burns, the accused! And now, the party as a whole and Burns cused! And now, the party as a whole and Burns as a choice brick thereof, showed their readiness to probe this sore to the core—the former by voting in a lump to send the resolution to the table of the Capulets: the latter by dodging the question and refusing to vote at all! So much for the last Con-

Upon the day, some two weeks ago, when Mr. Winter Davis administered caustic to the cuticle of the Maryland Legislature, Mr. Hoard offered a resolution of inquiry in regard to this topic of Ex-ecutive interference with legislation, &c., closing with the usual power to send for persons and papers.
But, as it gave rise to debate, and was likely to
consume a portion of the time which Mr. Davis
might need in his allotted task of flaying the Annapolis Democrats and dunces from their heads to their heels, Mr. H. withdrew it for the time being.

To-day, being "Suspension Monday,"—i. e., the occasion when the House allows its members the rare privilege of even moving to suspend for a brief space, that exquisite tissue of absurdities, facetiously called its "Rules"—Mr. Hoard intended to have

called its "Rules"—Mr. Hoard intended to have introduced his resolution somewhat modified; and, if objection had been made, to call for a suspension of the rules. The resolution was in the following words, the pith being in its preamble:
"Whereas, On the 11th day of December last, a member of this House, Mr. Hickman of Pa., made the following statement on the floor of the House: "As Mr. Buchanan could not purchase me, so I cannot be purchased by others. I have already been offered more than I am worth, and refused to sell myself at that."
"And on the same day a member from New-York, Mr. Havin, on the floor of this House, made the following statement: In answer to this, let me say that no one in this country knows better than Mr. Buchanan himself, the atter falsehood of this charge: for he endeavored by threats, and by seductions of his potenoses, without effect, to draw true men away from the path of duty.

patronoge, without effect, to draw true men away from the path of duty.

"And on the 14th day of December last, a member from New-Jersey, Mr. Adram, on the floor of this House, made the following statement: 'During the Lecompton controversy, I was approached in such a manner as shows corruption on the part of the Administration.'

"And Whereas, These statements imply an interference on the part of the Executive branch of this Government with the legislative rights and duties of this body, in derogation of its pre-regatives, incompatible with its dignity and purity, and calculation to impair its reputation, and to destroy public confidence in our Government; therefore

tion to impair its reputation, and to destroy public considence in our Government; therefore

"Resolved That a Committee of five be appointed by the Speaker to inquire and investigate whether any improper attempts have been or are being made, by any person connected with the Executive Department of this Government, or or any reconsisting under their advice or with their consent, to induce the action of this House, or any of its members, upon any quastions or measures upon which the House has acted, or which it row has, or may hereafter have under consideration, directly or indirectly; with power to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses; and with leave to report by bill or otherwise, at any time." But Mr. Covode, having obtained the floor, suc-

cceded to-day in getting in his resolution, which was adopted. It is broad in its scope, and should Mr. Hoard be placed with him upon the Com mittee, we may look for a thorough investigation of that branch of the subject covered by the preamble and resolution he failed to get before the House. Mr. Covode, being a Pennsylvanian and one of the Representatives of the State which has given to the country and the world George W. Bowman, Printer to the Senate, and "J. B.," President of the Republic, we may look for some rich develop-ments from a region famous for the inexhaustible ness of its iron and coal-mines, and the fathomles turpitude of its leading Democratic politicians.

But. we caution our friends at Washington to

abandon this investigation at once, unless they are prepared and determined to go to the bottom of the rascality and roguery, public and private, which have gangrened every department of the service under this and the last Administration, making their very name a stench in the nostrils of common decency throughout the Union. We suppose neither Mr. Covode nor Mr. Hoard has moved in this matter without having facts enough to base his investigations upon. Let them move cautious-ly, promptly, and thoroughly. The country neither expects nor will brook a feeble and superficial examination of this subject.

PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1860, There is a phase of the Presidential question, just now uppermost here, that is animating to the Republi-It looks as though the difficulties and disputes of the sham Democracy could not be harmonized at Charleston. The resolutions lately adopted by the Senatorial representatives of that party (two of them, Pugh and Douglas alone dissenting), affirming that Congressional protection to Slavery in the Territories whenever that institution is threatened therein, should be given, is a blow directly in the face of Popular Sovereignty. It is an issue tendered to the Douglas wing of the party so distinct that it cannot be dodged.

wing of the party so distinct that it cannot be dodged. If this doctrine is put forth at Charleston, and there seems to be no way of averting it, the Popular Sovereignty men are cornered. They must succomb and surrender, or they must make fight. If thay have a majority of the Convention, and vote it dewn, the South will inevitably rebel, and marshal their entire force in opposition to the Convention. On the contrary, if the Popular Sovereignty men are beaten, they cannot submit without going to ruin in the Free States. If the leaders and delegates awallow a platform of this offensive character, it will operate like another Wilmot Proviso, another Nebraska bill, another Lecompton, and the Northern wing of the Democracy will still further melt away under its effects. It would be the final blow to the hopes of the Democratic organization in the Free States, and we think prove more disastrous than any preceding one. These Northern leaders and delegates must, in this event, recudiate the platform, and refuse to sustain the candidate, or give him only such half-ways support as would prove his ruin. In fact, their only safe and consistent courses would be to run a Popular Sovereignty ticket in the Free States.

It is thus difficult to see how the Democracy is to extricate itself from its perils. The plan is, and long has been, to acoid the question at Charleston. But this policy was urged last Winter, a year ago, before the Senatorial debate on Brown's proposition for a Slave Code. But the Slave Code men would not be silenced. They ineisted on the question, and brought on the discussion at that time, and the ground work of the Senatorial debate on Brown's proposition for a Slave Code. But the Slave Code men would not be silenced. They ineisted on the question and brought on the discussion st that time, and the ground work of the Senatorial debate on Brown's proposition for a Slave Code. But the Slave Code men would not be silenced. They ineisted on the question, and brought on the discussion of the Sunday Sunday Sunda If this doctrine is put forth at Charleston, and there

Davis, sv'omitted the existing Senatorial resolutions. These brave received the approval of all the Democratic Senators but Pagh and Douglas. Under such circumstant es of a proval we do not see how it is possible to keep them out of the Convention. The Slave-Code men having succeeded thus far, it is not likely they will back out at Charleston.

Should the threatened rupture take place, the Republicans would be able to nominate whomsoever they please, and have an easy time in the canvass. We have so long seen, however, that the Democracy generally heal their strifes on the eve of an election, that it is hard to make their opponents believe that they will not find some way to do it now.

J. S. P.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, March 6, 1860.

Mr. MANIERRE presented petitions for and removerances against city railroads. Also, to limit the fare on all city railroads to three cents.

The bili relative to licensing public exhibitions in New York, and to prohibit the same on the Sabbath, was advanced to a third reading.

Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill to incorporate the American Zoological and Botanical Society.

The Governor's Message was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

In the Senate, bills on general orders were consid-

In the Senate, bills on general orders were considered.

The McLeod Murphy's bill to expedite the payment of claims of servants and laborers against estates of deceased persons, was ordered to a third reading.

Also bills relative to the payment of certain assessments in Brooklyn, and relative to the Kings County Superintendents of the Poor.

Mr. FIERO inteoduced a bill incorporating William H. Hays, Edward B. St. John, Jas. S. Hunt, Minthorn Tompkins, ir, and 32 others, to lay a railroad, commencing at Fifty-ninth street, at the intersection with Seventh avenue, through Seventh avenue, Greenwich avenue, Eighth street, Macdougal street, Fourth street, Thompson street, Canal street, West Broadway, College place, Barchay street, to Broadway, and slee from corner of Barclay and Church streets, along Church, Canal, Greene, Eighth street, or Clinton place, University place, and Union place to Broadway, along Broadway to Seventh avenue, to intersect with the track. Also, from corner of Clinton place or Eighth street and University place, along University place, Wooster street, Canal street to West Broadway and Greene street. Branches of the road run all over the city and to the ferries, the route occupying several collegen sheets of pager. ferries, the route occupying several

olscap sheets of paper.

Mr. MANTERRE introduced a bill providing that Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill providing that any person desiring to construct a railroad may give notice to the Controller of the city of his desire to use any of the streets, and at the same time file a bond in the penal sum of \$100,000, conditioned that, if he secures the grant, he will faithfully comply with the terms of the act, and the rules and regulations of the Common Council touching the management and conterms of the act, and the rules and regulations of the Common Council touching the management and operation of the road, and shall pay to the city a yearly rent, for which the said franchise shall be leased. The Controller shall advertise such application for thirty days, and give notice of the terms on which the franchise will be leased to the highest bidder. The lowest sum at which the same shall be leased shall be fixed by the Mayor, Controller, and Street Commissioner, or a majority of them. No lease shall authorize for laying were then a single track on any street not over sixty majority of them. No lesse shall anthorize for laying more than a single track on any street not over sixty feet wide. The rate of fare shall in no case exceed five cents, under the permission of the Common Council. This act not to affect any existing charter.

These are the bills alloded to in yesterday's report, and proceed from opponents of the bills reported in the Assembly.

The evening session was occupied in the considera-tion of bills in Committee of the Whole. The following were completed, and ordered to a

third reading:
To amend the act to incorporate companies formed

To amend the act to incorporate companies formed to navigate the lakes and rivers.

To provide for the appointment of deputy inspectors of gas-meters, to reside in different parts of the State. The canal appropriation bill.

To amend the general railroad act; it prohibits directors from holding proxies, and makes more stringent regulations in regard to insolvent roads, transfer of stock &c.

regulations in regard to insolvent roads, transfer of stock, &c.c.

To amend the Brooklyn charter.

The bill to provide for funding and paying the floating cebt of New-York was debated, but no progress was made.

The privileges of the floor were extended to the Hon. Augustus Frank, Member of Congress from Wyoming, during his stay in the city.

Adjourned.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 6, 1860.

THE CITY CHARTER.

The bill to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, which was reported to the House last week, and immediately referred back to the same Committee for amendment, is, as a matter of course, exciting a good degree of interest here, as well as in New-York. After much chasing and waiting, I have finally been able to obtain sight of the bill for a sufficient time to make a full abstract of its provisions. As it is a bill which proposes extensive changes in the administration of the city government, it will do no harm to let which proposes extensive changes in the administra-tion of the city government, it will do no harm to let the public have a look at it, so I herewith send you its principal provisions as it now stands, as follows: Subdivision 5 of Section 15 of the charter is smended so that the Mayor may appoint such clerks as may be required in his office to all him in the discharge of his official duties. The pres-ent charter reads: "The Mayor sha'l appoint such clerks as may

office to aid him in the discharge of his official duties. The present chatter reads: "The Mayor shall appoint such derks as may be enthorized by the Common Council, and as may be required "in his office to aid him in the discharge of his official duties." Section 19 fir so amended as to require that the Mayor, Controller, and Counsel to the Corporation shall be voted for each on a separate hallot. The Street Commissioner and City Inspector shall be appointed by the Mayor (except an acting Mayor) with the consent of the Board of Aldermen.

Section 21 is anended so as to read as follows: The heads or chief officers of the Executive Department may appoint and remove the Chiefe of Bureaux and the clocks are substributes in their respective departments, except that the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department shall be reclected in the minner prescribed by Jaw.

move the Chiefs of Bureaux and the clocks and subordinates in their respective departments, except that the Chief Engineer of the File Department shall be relected in the minner preacticed by law.

Section 22 is amended so as to read: There shall be an Executive Department which shall be denominated the "Department of Finance," which shall assume and have control of all the fiscal concerns of the Corporation. It shall prescribe the forms of keeping and of rendering all City accounts, which accounts must be kept and rendered as so prescribed. All accounts rendered to or kept in the other Departments of the City Government shall be subject to the inspection and revision of the proper officers of this Department. It shall settle and adjust all claims in favor of or against the Corporation, and all accounts in which the Corporation is concerned, either as debtor or orditor. The Controller shall superintend all the real estate of the Corporation, and all accounts all the premises, take all necessary measures to preserve the same. And in case any legal disability shall occur to any officer or Board of officers, who may measure to preserve the same. And in case any legal disability shall necrupt or annul such management, the Controller shall succeed to all their powers and duties concerning the same prescribed by law, during such interruption or aucceeding such annulment.

There shall be an officer in the Department of Finance called the Deputy Controller, who shall easist the Controller in his duties can certainly such influence of a succeeding such annulment.

There shall be an officer in the Department for the collection of the revenue accruding rom rents and from interest on bonds and mortages, and for the collection of all revenues ariting from the use of sale of property belonging to a management, the Department for the collection of the collection of taxes, the chief officer of which shall be called the "Receiver of Taxes," who shall possesse all the powers and derine and by the Common Council, the chief office

evisions of such ordinances aforesaid shall be construed so as to prevent the controller from increasing or dimit number of and fixing the compensation of the office and other subordinates in the Bepartment of Finance

nomber of and fixing the compensation of the officers, clerks, and other subordinates in the Bepartment of Finance, if he shall deem it increasary.

Section 23, in respect to the Street Department, is so amended as that the "Bureau of Repairs and Supplies" is made the Bureau of Repairs only, "Supplies" having been provided for in a previous section; also, by leaving out the provision that "the "Chief Engineer of the Fire Department shall have a Bureau "under the Street Department, and shall have charge of regain" ing fire engines and fire apparatus." Also, by leaving out the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, which a previous provision transfers to the Finance Department. Otherwise this section remains as in the present Charter.

Sac. 24, relating to the Croton Board, is so amended as to transfer to that Board the cleaning of the streets, and so as that the Board shall be appointed by the Controller for a term of five years, to commence on the passage of this act, without respect to existing terms of office or to incumbents thereof. The clause in regard to street-cleaning provides for a bureau, the chief officer of which shall be called the "Superintendent of Street-Cleaning." The streets shall be swept and cleaned either by contract or contract, to be made by the said Department or otherwise, as it shall determine, all provisions of law to the contrary not-withstanding. Section 40 of chapter 7, Revised Ordinances of 1859, is applied to the Bureau of Street-Cleaning.

Section 27, relating to the City Inspector's Department, is so amended as to take away from the Department the business of street cleaning, and superintendence of the Public Markets, which have been provided for elsewhere, leaving the Department with a Bureau of Sanitary Inspector, and a Bureau of Records and statistics. The Inspector also retains the power of appointing and removing Sealers of Weights and Measures.

Section 44 is so amended as leaves of public property, other than lands under water. No lease hereafter given for ferries, do

ment, or for neglect to comply with any of the provisions of the lease.

Section 44 is so amended as to give each member of the Common Council an annual salary of \$1,000.

THE SHYLOCKS AGAIN.

The bill to abolish the penalties for taking nentions interest was again discussed at considerable length in the Assembly to-day, in which Messrs. Milliken, Robinson, and others, advocated the bill with much ability, or perhaps plausibility would be better. It was opposed with much force by Messrs. Wiley, Finch, Allen of Erie, Binghsm, Barnett, Maxson, and others, and the House refused to order the bill to a third reading. The Shylocks die hard, but there is no help for them. They have gone up, so far as the Assembly is concerned.

The Shylocks die hard, but there is no help for them. They have gone up, so far as the Assembly is concerned.

THE IBREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

Mr. P. P. Murphy, the Senator from the Niagara district, made a very able speech to-day on the Governor's message, in review of the positions of the Republican and Democratic parties on the great question of Slavery and Freedom, which sensibly disturbed the Democratic side of the Senate. When he had finished, Mr. Lawrence of Long Island rose and said that he could not sit quietly in his seat and listen to statements which were unqualifiedly false, and repeated: "Yes, Sir, I say false." Mr. Lawrence then went on to charge Mr. Murphy with having falsely stated that Governor Morgan had not signed the recommendation of Helper's book, but the Compendium to the Crisis.

Mr. Lawrence said much more, the purport of which was, that he didn't like the Helper book very well, which is natural enough, since he and his party are in imminent danger of dying from an over dose of Helper. He also read extracts from the speech of the Attorney-General of Indians, in defense of Cook, of Harper's Ferry memory, wherein the said Attorney-General expressed opinions against the Divine origin of laws which permit merchandizing in men and women. This speech, a lawyer's plea, he said was made by a Republican, and therefore he charged the sentiments of the speech to the Republican party. I presume the Republicans would not object to the sentiments of the speech, which was a very good one, as far as I could judge from the extracts read by the Senator. But Mr. Lawrence ought to know, if he does not, that the Attorney-General of Indiana is a Democrat, and that he was engaged by Gov. Willard, another Democrat, to defend Cook, his brother in law. If he did know these facts, then it disturbs him less to stand up and utter false statements on the floor of the Senate, than to sit in his seat, and listen to what he is pleased to term false, but which is literally true.

Mr. McLeod Murphy rose to a question of pr

BROOKLYN WATER-WORKS.

name.

REGORLYN WATER-WORKS.

We had a very pretty set to to-day between the two Democratic Senators from Brooklyn. Mr. Spinola has a pet bill here to amend the Water-Works A to f the City of Brooklyn, so as to cut off the heads of the present Water Commissioners, and to appoint four persons in their stead, without salary.

Senator Gardiner, colleague of Spinola from Kings, in the absence of the latter, moved to recommit the bill, under the profession that persons from Brooklyn wished to be heard. The motion was carried. Spinola, hearing of this move by his associate Senator, asked for a reconsideration, stating in effect that a trick had been played upon him; that the object of recommittal was simply to kill the bill; that the plea of wishing to be heard was a mere pretense; and that his associate from Kings had not represented the wishes of his con stituents, but simply those of the present Water Commissioners, and their maker, Mayor Powell.

Senator Gardiner responded to Spinola, saving that the recommittal was called for by the people of the City of Brooklyn; that the proposed bill was introduced.

City of Brooklyn; that the proposed bill was intro-duced for jobbing purposes and not for reform; and that he hoped the motion for reconsideration would not prevail. The vote being taken, and the result being announced, Gardiner came off victorious. But Spinola will not rest satisfied with this triumph over Spinola will not rest satisfied with this triumph over him. He is not so easily to be beaten out of a "big thing."

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

THE POLICE TELEGRAPH .- A new telegraphic apparatus, similar to that in use in New-York, is about being introduced in the Station-Houses of this city. After several years' experience the old system was found to be worthless. Alarms of fire could be transmitted, and that was about all it was good for. The new batteries were placed in the office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, City Hall, yesterday.

THE GRAND-STREET RAILROAD .- The construction of the Grand-street Railroad is to be commenced in a few days, and it is expected that it will be completed about the 1st of May.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE. -The regular monthly meeting of the Kings County Republican General Committee was held at No. 9 Court street, Brooklyn, last evening, Seth B. Cole in the chair. The only business transacted was the neceseary arrangements for holding primary elections in the various Assembly districts for delegates to the State Convention which is to elect delegates to the National Republican Convention at Chicago.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCA-TION.—The annual election of officers of the Board of Education took place at the monthly meeting of the Board yesterday. The following gentlemen were chosen for the offices named, there being little oppoeition:

Blion: President, Cyrus P. Smith; Vice-President, John G. Bergen Superintendent of Public Schools, J. W. Bulkley; Secretary G. W. A. Stuart; Clerk, Henry Dean; Messenger, John Akhurs

ANSIVERSARY .- The anniversary dinner of the Kings County Medical Society took place at the Pierrepont House last evening.

THE GRAND JURY OF THE COURT OF GYEN AND THE GRAND JUNY OF THE COURT OF OTHER AND TERMINER.—The following gen lemen were impanneled as the Grand Jury for the present term, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday:

Tunis G. Bergen, Foreman; John D. Emmons, Morris Reynolds, Samuel D. Patridge, Aaron Lewis, Edward Le Vert, Ashel S. Dancombe, Wm. Pitman, Edwin D. Plympton, William V. Palmer, George H. Reed, Horzee B. Claidin, Charles Eckhart, Steiling Smith, Ira D. Richmend, Wm. P. Shepberd, Wm. A. Lindssy, Aaron A. Phillips, George Tucker.

There is very little business for the Grand Jury to do, and they will, therefore, have a short session.

ROBBERY OF WHEAT .- The captain of the lighter ROBBERY OF WHEAT.—The captain of the lighter Sarah Elizabeth and two of the hands were brought before Justice Cornwell yesterday, on the sharps of grand larceny, in stealing 103 begs of wheat from the canal-boat Trafalgar, of the Western Transportation Co., lying at the Atlantic Dock. The wheat was transferred from the lighter on Sunday, and sold to W. D. Jones, proprietor of a feed-store in Fulson street, for \$317, on which amount \$143 was paid. Meanting, the Harbor Police got information of the robbery, and arrested the captain, Charles Herseck, Joseph Furcell, and John Haun. It appears that the captain was employed by a notorious character called "Burlalo Bill," to convey the wheat to the Falton Ferry, and be performed the duty, with no reason to suspect but that it was a legitimate transaction until after his arrest. Buffale Bill is out of the way. The others are held for a hearing.

Fires.—At 6½ o'clock on Monday evening, a fire broke out in a stable located in Bushwick avenue, near Grand street, E. D., and communicated to a tonement home belonging to Harrisen Baurnase, and occupied by Arthur White and David

Rogers The stable was totally destroyed, and the aged to the extent of \$100. The fire is supposed to

aged to the extension the work of an incendiary.

At 5 o'dlock on Monday evening, a fire broke out in the the story frame house No. 65 North Sixth street, E. D., and be the flames could be subdued damage was done to the amoun about \$300. The building was insured for \$600 in the Ur States Insurance Company, New York. It was owned by

Kings County Circuit Court.—Nos. 17, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41.

TROTTER—At Harlem, on Tuesday, March 6, 1869, of conges-tion of the brain, Frank Warrem, son of Jonathan T. and Esther M Trotter, aged 1 year and 6 days. Funeral on Thursday at 2 p. m., without further invitation.

Markets Reported by Telegraph. NEW-ORLEANS, March 6.—COTYON—Sales to-day, 13,000 bal. at 104 2116 for middling; sales of last three days, 42,000 bales; a ceipts of same time, 26,000, against 22 500 bales in corresponding reriod last year; increased receipts at this port, 373,570 bales Sugar dall; Fair to fully Fair, 64 27c. MOLLASSE, 35 257, Flown dull; Superfine, \$6 50 2 \$6 60. Fringer on Cotton to Liverpool, id.

FLUUR dull. Superfine, \$6 50 a \$6 60. Fariour on Cotion to Liverpool, \$\dot{40}\$. Circursari, March 6.—Flour is less active at \$5 50 a \$5 55 for Superfine. Whisky—Sales at 19\dot{20}\$: Provisions firm, but quotations unchanged. Money market easier.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 6.—Sterling Exchange, 7\dot{20}\$\dot{40}\$ cont premium, and with bills of lading 7 a 71\dot{40}\$ p cent premium. Exchange on New-York, 1\dot{40}\$\dot{40}\$ cent discount for 60 days, and \$\dot{40}\$ is ount to \$\dot{4}\$ premium for aight bills.

St. Louis, March 6.—Sight Exchange on New-York, \$\dot{40}\$\dot{40}\$ cent premium for gold | 1\dot{40}\$ cent premium for Missouri funds, and \$2\dot{22}\$\dot{40}\$ eent for Illinois and Wiscouris funds.

BOSTON WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

BOSTON Tuesday, March 6, 1860.

The following is our bank statement for the past we Capital stock. \$56,581,700 Due to other Banks. Loans and discounts 50,908,800 Deposits. \$5,084,800 Circulation.

Due from other B'ks 7,768,600 Movements of Ocean Steam TO ARRIVE.

Liverpool...Portland... Galway....New-York Southampton.New-York Southampton.New-York Southampton.New-York Southampton.New-York

Passengers Arrived

In steamship Cahausha, from New-Orleans and Haves
John F. Owens, Mrs. V. Turoch, Mrs. C. H. Sandford,
Powers, G. R. Whipple, H. Porterfield, C. Pino, M. Bo
R. Smith, R. Bato, F. de la Cuesta, D. J. H. Steel, P. R.
B. Benno, F. Munoz, Wm. Henry Scott, Mrs. J. Easte
V. Canin, G. Orta, J. Whitmore, W. Harvey, John Collis
Kilgour, R. Shiley, Isaac Emery, F. Fowle, N. Gavit,
Gavit, W. Allem, Mrs. M. Doblinsky and child, Thomas
R. Lyon, J. M. de Fenentz, J. Solquero, Jamos McKe
Lynch, J. Hern.

Sun-Rises.... 6:26 | Sets...... 5:58 | Moon-Rises... Sandy Hook... 7:22 | Gov. Island... 8:12 | Hell-Gate..... 9:50

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK MARCH 6.

Creared.

Cleared.

Cleare

Todd, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley; S. Sprague, Gillespie, Bre-men, Ruger Bros.

Barks-Pride of the Sea, Uram, Zaza, Yznaga del Valle & Co.;
M. F. Trout, Ames, Trinidad, Metcalf & Duncan.

Prigs-Jachin, Page, Norfolk; Ocean Traveler, Sargent, Nue-vitua Orhney, Murphy, Kingston, Tucker & Lighthourne; G. T.

Ward, Briggs, Mobile, Sturges & Co.; Proteus, Chipman, Car-

Ward, Origas, mobile, States & Co., Process, Cambrida, CarSchooners.—D. C. Higgins, Longstreet, Petersburg, Van Brunt
& Sischt; E. T. Lewis, Cates, Wilmington, D. C. Murray; S. N.
Smith, Weeks, Newbern, N. C., C. B. Dibblee & Co.; Mary A.
Petrce, Smith, Providence, H. Trowbridge's Sons; R. Palmer,
Wollon, Galveston, Onkley & Koating; Lilly, Francis, Charleston; Roxbury, Chase, Elizabethport, A. Howes; S. A. Mount,
Hodgkinson, Bristol, master; East Wind, Bush, Provincetowe,
Post & Small; Crenshaw, Moss, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; D. G.
Floyd, Rackett, Gloucester, master; A. M. Bartlett,
Jacksonville, C. & E. J. Peters.
Steamer—Octorars, Fowler, South Amboy.

Arrived.

Arrived.

Arrived.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannsh 58 hours, mdse, and pass, to Samnel L. Mitchill & Son. March 3, passed crossing the Bar, ships Council, Charles Cooper, Georgia, and Coosswattle; 4th, at 6:45 a. m., off Frying Pan Shoals, exchanged signals with steamship Huntsville; at 3 p. m., with the steamship State of Georgia; at II:45, 35 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Augusta, hence for Savannah.

Steamship K. R. Cuyler, Crocker, Savannah, mdse, and pass, to H. B. Cromwell & Co. March 4, 10 a. m., 40 miles S. of Frying Pan Shoals, signaled steamship Huntsville, Post, hence for Savannah; 6th, 6 a. m., passed steamships Baltic, and Ariel, for Aspinwall.

Savannah; 6th, 6 a. m., passed steamships Baltic, and Ariel, for Aspinwall.

Steamship Cahawba, Smith, New-Orleans Feb. 26, via Havana, March I, moise, and pass, to Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Bark Maria M. riop, Bulkley, Savannah 4 days, cotton, &c., to Wm. B. Scranton.

Win B. Scranton.

Brig A. B. Hopkins, Murray, St. Mark's Feb. 23, cotton to Prodic & Fettes. Spoke no date, off Matanilla, ship John & Albert, of and bound to Boston. from New-Orleans; March 5, passed a ship on fire, with white billet head, sheathed with yellow metal up to 13 feet marks; think she was about 900 tuns; her head and stern post still standing, and rudder entire; the rest of her burnt to the copper.

Brig Andith Somes (of Mount Desert, Me.), Raymond, Ponce, P. R., Feb. 23, sugar and molasses to master.

Schr. Kashec, Long, Tobasco 23 days, and 5 days from Cape Florida, logwood and Indigo to Mayhew, Talbot & Co. Since

Florida, logwood and indigo to Mayhow, Talbot & Co. Sinos passing Hatteras passed large quantities of wrecked strif, consisting of vessels houses, berrels, boxes, broken spars, &c. Schr. A unah M. Edwards (of Brockhaven), &dwards, Kingston, Jsm., 18 days, cofice and logwood to master. Experienced heavy weather: carried away jibboom and fore gaff.

Schr. Thomas Holcombe, Posice, Charleston 5 days, cotton to

W. B. Seranton & Co.

W. B. Seranton & Co.

Schr. John Lenthall, Vanderventer, North Carolina 4 days
corn to Reebe & Co.

Schr. George B. Fisher, Davis, Milford, Del., 2 days, corn to
B. N. Fox. corn to Beebe & Co.
Schr. George B. Fisher, Davis, Milford, Del., 2 days, corn to
B. N. Fox.
Schr. Albert Jamerson, Jamerson, Providence 2 days, in
ballast.
Schr. Horace E. Bell. Pattangall, Arroyo, P. R., 11 days, sugar
and nuclasses to Miller & Houghton.
Schr. Wild Pigeen (of San Francisco), Harlow, Providence,
bound to San Francisco.
Schr. Walter Raleigh, Phillips, Savannah 4 days, cotten and
rice to D. C. Murray.
Schr. George Deering, Hiugham, Elizabethport, to load for
Portland, Me.
Schr. John E. Patton, Gaskill, Portland 15 days, heading to
master.

master. Schr. Estelle, Davis, Galveston 19 days, sugar, hides, &c., to

naster.
Schr. Diadem, Black, Providence 2 days, in ballast.
Schr. Sea Bird, Smith, Providence 2 days, in ballast.
Schr. Barbara, Crame. Virginia 3 days, wood.
Schr. Ann, Sawyer, Elizabethport, coal for Boston.
Sloop Fred Brown, Carr, Providence 2 days, mdse. to master.
Sloop Vigilant, Heasth, Providence 2 days, mdse. to master.
Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, mdse. and puss.

Fill Restread.

Sloop vigiant, frestly, frovidence s days, more, to hander, Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, moise, and puss. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, moise, and pass, to F. Perkins.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence, moise, to Issae Odell.

BELOW—Ship Quickstep, Wade, London and Beal Jan. 10, moise, to Dunham & Dimon. Ship Donan, Meyer, Hamburg, moise, to Kunhardt & Co. Also, ship Allee.

Ship Niagara (of Bath), Stinson, from Liverpool 50 days; ship Alice (of Bath), Murphy, from Havre 54 days; brig learian (of New-Haven), Wright, from Barbadoes 16 days.—[All by steam-tag Achilles.]

tug Achilles
Schr. N. H. Hall (of Portland).— [By steaming Huntress.
SA'LED—Steamships Florids, Savannah; Jamestown, Forfolk, &c; bark Omega, Savannah; brig Imogene, Pensacola,
WIND—Sunset, S. E.

By Telegraph.

HighLands, March 6, sunset.—One ship in the Offing. Wind S. E., light; weather clear.

SANDT HOOK, March 6, sunset.—One ship and a bark near the Bar, bound in; no signals given. Wind S. E., light; weather clear.

FORT LAFAYETTE, March 6, sunset.—One bark coming up the Bay. Wind E., light; weather clear.

CHARLESTON, March 6.—The steamship Columbia, Berry, from New-York, arr. here at 6 o'clook this (Tuesday) morning.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Arr. ship Roswell Surgave, from Liverpool. The first mate, Mr McLanahan of Bath, died Yeb. 10. Spoke on Feb. 22, brig Ann Elizabeth, from New-York, and received a supply of provisions from her.

Also air, ship John Spear, from Liverpool. Spoke, Feb. 23, ship Olamond, from Liverpool for Savannah; March 2, ship China.

BALTIMORE, March 6.—Arr. steamer Parkersburg, and schrz.

China.

BALTIMORE, March 6.—Arr. steamer Parkersburg, and schre.

B. H. Buntley, and War Steed. from New-York: saips Washington 60 days from Papaso, Chile; Milton, and Mary Russell, from Liverpool.

Below, ship Juliet Trundy, from Liverpool.

WASHIN OTON, March 6.—Brig R. C. Dyer arr. at Wilmington, N. C., on Sunday from Newport, Wales, with 237 tuns railroad iron.

ton, N. C., on Sunday from Newport, Wales, with 127 tuns railroad iron
NORFOLK, March 6.—Arr. brig Kineo, 11 days from St.
John's, P. R., with sugar and moiasses. James D. Marks of Mewas lost overboard.
NEW-ORLEANS, March 5.—Arr. ships Baden, from Harres,
George Washington, Northampton, from Liverpool; David Hardy, from York; barks Sarah Bryant, and Julius Comment, from
Boston; Parmelle Fleed, from Harre; Junials, from Bordesun;
Manhattan, from St. Thomas.
March 6.—Arr. ships Marcia G. Day, from Liverpool, and ChasDavenport, from Havre.

Dienstere, &ce.

THE RRIG MORANCY, previously reported ashore near Jones's Inlet, is full of water, and will no doubt prove a total loss.

CHARLESTON, March 6.—The Spanish urig Misterio, from Ceba on the 1st inst, in lat. 21, lon. 72–26, passed a brig, apparently American dismasted.

CHARLESTON, March 6.—The steamship Columbia, Berry, has arr, at this port, and reports passing on Sunday, 4th inst., in lat. 37, ship Sarah (of Boston) on fire, and abandened. A brig and a schr. were near. The Sarah was bound from Beston to Charleston; she was built at Portland in 1843, was 453 tans register, rated A 23, and owned by J. H. Smith of Boston.

[By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, See'y Board Underw'rs.

[The above is no doubt the ship seen by the steamship Calawba-

The bark A. H. Kimball, from Minitidan for Boston, was spoken by steaming Huntres, Capt. Duvail, 25 miles S. E. by S. of the Highlands, at 10 a. m., March 6; same time, saw a whale, apparently 75 or 30 feet long.

Bark William A. Armstrons, from Chiva for Boston, March 6, off Barnegat.—[By gliot boat Mary Taylor (No. 5).